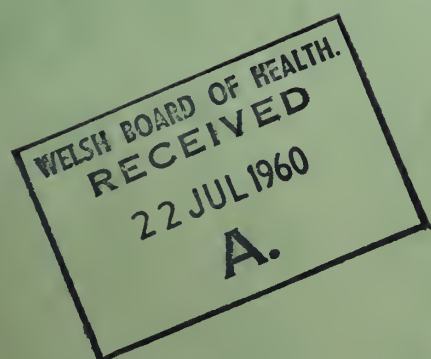




**ABERYSTWYTH
BOROUGH COUNCIL**

Public Health Department

**Annual Report
1959**



ABERYSTWYTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Mayor of Aberystwyth

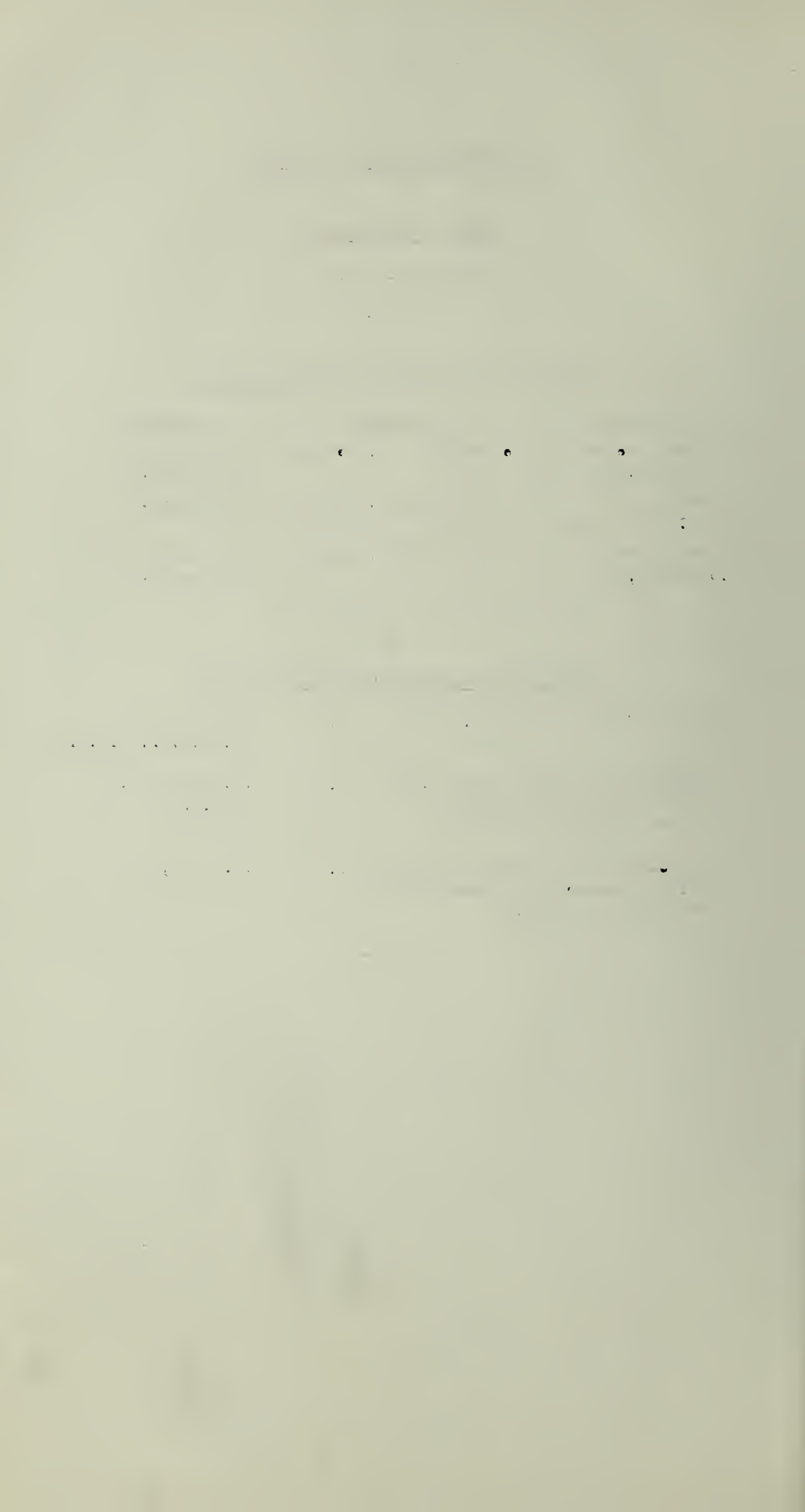
Alderman J. John.

Committees dealing with Health matters

	<u>Committee</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Members</u>
(1)	Health & Housing Committee,	Councillor J.L.Thomas,	All Members of the Council.
(2)	Housing Sub-Committee,	Councillor J.L.Thomas,	Ten Members.
(3)	Public Works Committee,	Councillor J.I.Evans,	All Members of the Council.

Public Health Officers of the Authority

Medical Officer of Health,	..	Dulyn Thomas, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector, Housing Inspector, Inspector of Meat and other Foods,	..	O.R.N.Hoskins, M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector, Housing Inspector, Inspector of Meat and other Foods,	..	D.M.Lewis,



Your Worship the Mayor, the Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee, Aldermen and Members of the Borough Council.

PREFACE

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Health Department for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

The number of live births registered during the year was one hundred and seventeen - an increase of seventeen on the figure for the previous year. The birth rate expressed as per thousand population was 11.3, whereas the figure for England and Wales was 16.5. Six still births were registered and three infants died under the age of four weeks. Two of these deaths were due to congenital malformations. No mother died as the result of childbirth.

One hundred and sixty four deaths were registered during the year. Ninety six persons died of heart and circulatory diseases and thirty four persons died of cancer. The remaining deaths were due to a variety of causes including six accidental deaths.

Thirty four cases of infectious diseases were notified. This figure includes three cases of dysentery. One notes the absence of any of the more serious type of infectious diseases.

Six new cases of tuberculosis were notified, four of these being persons over the age of forty five. There was one death from this disease.

A more detailed account of the work of the Health Department will be found in the ensuing pages, which include a section prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

In this report one reads that the demand for housing in the Borough continues to increase. It is to be hoped that the Council will be able to resume its building policy during the coming year. I would also stress the fact that the problem of sewage disposal in Antaron Avenue and Pen-yr-anchor has been the subject of many complaints during the year.

I would commend the two Public Health Inspectors for the great amount of work they have done to secure an improvement in the standard of food premises in the town. I would also state that the standard of efficiency in the matter of filing and documentation in the Borough Council's Health Department is first rate and this has been appreciated by the Town Clerk and myself.

I wish to thank you Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Council for your continued interest in the work of our Department.



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SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	1,141.
Population (Census 1951)	9,315.
Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1959)	..	..	..	10,350.
Rateable Value at 1st April 1959..	..	..	..	£178,848.
Rateable Value at 1st April 1960	..	..	..	£179,974.
Sum represented by a penny rate in 1959/60 ..	..	..	..	£516.
Estimated sum to be obtained by a penny rate 1960/61 ..	..	..	..	£655.

Number of various premises at 1st April 1960

Domestic

Houses and Flats (other than Agricultural Dwelling Houses)	2,697.
Agricultural Dwelling houses	4.

Commercial

Shops with Private Dwelling Accommodation	140.
Shops (including Banks in shopping areas) and Cafes	147.
Offices (including Banks in office areas)	52.
Hotels and Boarding Houses ..	30.
Holiday Camps and Caravan Fields	2.
Warehouses, Stores and Workshops (non-Industrial)..	106.
Garages (Commercial) Petrol Filling Stations & Car Parks	33.
Lock-up Garages ..	179.
Markets	2.

On-Licensed Premises

Public Houses	26.
Restaurants	1.

Entertainment and Recreational

Cinemas	2.
Theatres and Music Halls	1.
Sports and Recreation Grounds, Golf Courses	7.
Social Clubs, Community Centres and Public Halls	18.
Other places of entertainment and recreation	4.

Public Utility.

Water, Gas, Electricity, etc.,	5.
--------------------------------	----

Educational and Cultural

Libraries, Museums, etc.,	2.
Schools and Colleges, etc.,	9.
University Colleges	20.

Miscellaneous

Crown Property	28.
Other Hospitals, Clinics, etc.,	2.
Cemeteries	1.
Town Halls and Municipal Offices	5.
Road Transport - Depot and Wards	1.
Properties not classified	27.

Industrial

Factories and Workshops	19.
-------------------------	-----

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

				<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number of registered live births	..	..	Leg:	113	68	45
			Illeg:	4	2	2
Number of registered still births	..	..	Leg:	6	2	4
			Illeg:	-	-	-
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year	..		Leg:	3	1	2
			Illeg:	-	-	-
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks	..		Leg:	3	1	2
			Illeg:	-	-	-
Number of deaths of women ascribed to childbirth	..			-	-	-
Number of registered deaths	..	..	..	164	76	88
Areal comparability factor for births	..	..		1.08		
Areal comparability factor for deaths	..	..		0.81		

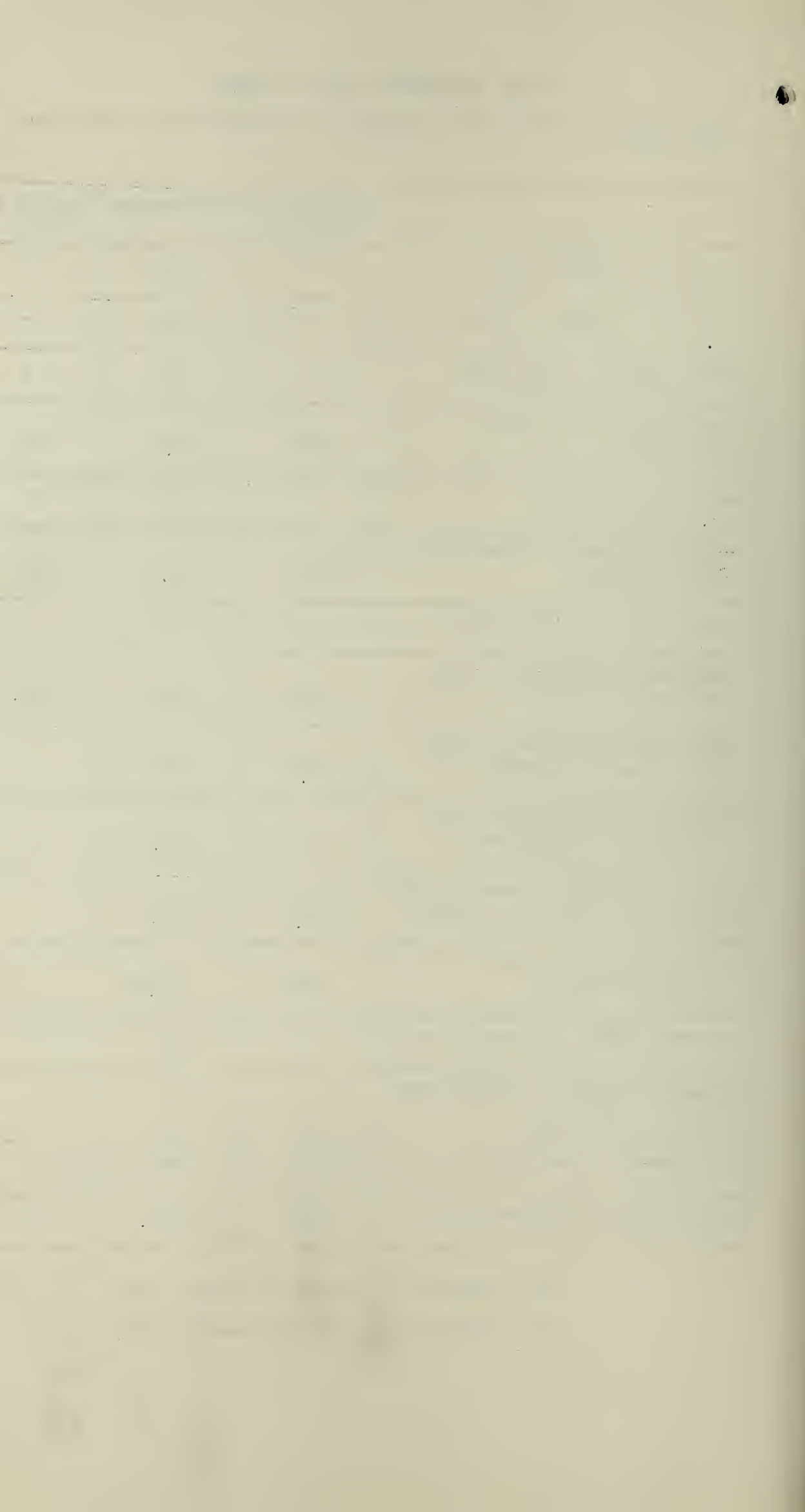
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE AREA

With comparative figures for Cardiganshire and England and Wales where applicable.

	Aberystwyth Borough	Cardiganshire	England & Wales
No. of live births - male	70	423	-
No. of live births - female	47	354	-
Total number of live births	117	777	-
Live birth rate per 1000 population	11.30	14.63	16.5
No. of still-births	6	16	-
Still-birth rate per 1000 live and still births	41.46	20.18	20.7
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	3	18	-
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births - total	25.64	23.17	22.0
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births - legitimate	26.55	24.13	-
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births - illegitimate	0	32.26	-
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1000 live births - (first four weeks)	25.64	20.59	-
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.42%	3.99%	-
Maternal deaths including abortion	0	0	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 live and still births	0	0	-
Total number of deaths	164	789	-
Death rate per 1000 population	15.85	14.86	11.6

Area comparability factor for births 1.08

Area comparability factor for deaths 0.81



CAUSES OF DEATH

Registrar General's

Code Number

Cause of death

Number of deaths
Male Female Total

1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	1	-	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	.. ..	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	.. ..	-	-	-
4	Diphtheria	.. ..	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	.. ..	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	.. ..	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis	.. ..	-	-	-
8	Measles	.. ..	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases		-	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	1	4	5
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	9	1	10
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	-	1	1
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	-	1	1
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms		7	10	17
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	.. ..	-	-	-
16	Diabetes	.. ..	-	-	-
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system		10	14	24
18	Coronary disease, angina	.. ..	12	16	28
19	Hypertension with heart disease	.. ..	2	3	5
20	Other heart disease	.. ..	12	18	30
21	Other circulatory disease	.. ..	5	4	9
22	Influenza	.. ..	-	2	2
23	Pneumonia	.. ..	2	2	4
24	Bronchitis	.. ..	7	4	11
25	Other diseases of respiratory system		-	-	-
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	-	-	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea		-	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	.. ..	-	2	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	.. ..	2	-	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	.. ..	-	2	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases		1	2	3
33	Motor vehicle accidents	.. ..	1	-	1
34	All other accidents	.. ..	4	1	5
35	Suicide	.. ..	-	-	-
36	Homicide and operations of war	..	-	-	-
		<u>Total</u> ..	76	88	164

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Dysentery (amoebic and bacillary)	..	..	..	..	3
Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Food poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	18
Meningococcal meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Paratyphoid fever ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Pneumonia (acute primary & acute influenza)	..	..	..	..	8
Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Scarlet fever ..	..	..	..	..	4
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Typhoid fever ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Typhus fever ..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Whooping cough ..	..	..	..	..	1

THE JOURNAL OF THE

1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875
1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year.

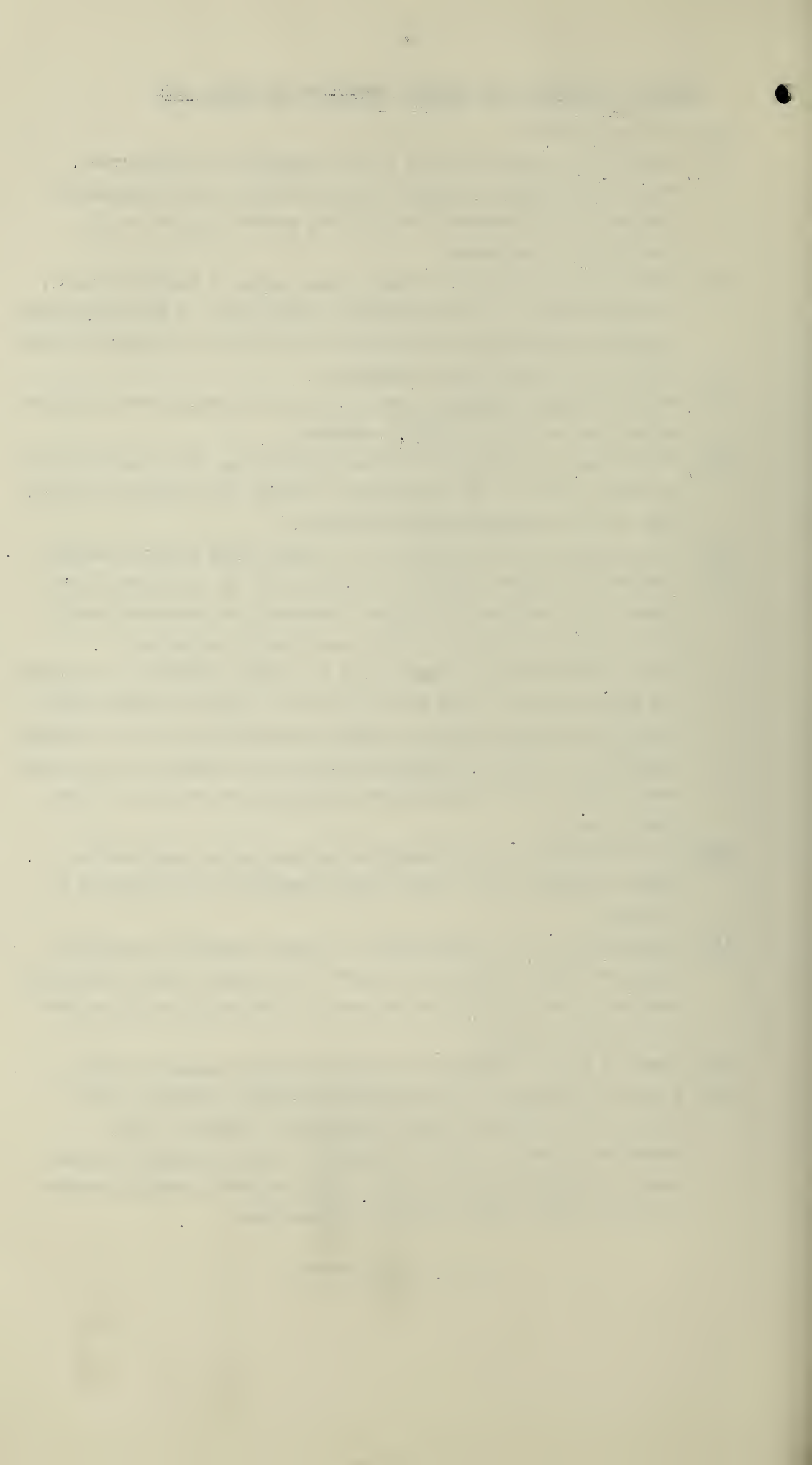
AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 1	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-
2 - 4	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	-	-	1
25 - 34	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	-
65 - 74	-	-	-	1
75+	-	-	-	-
Totals :-	4	-	-	2



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

They are as follows :-

- (a) Ante-natal clinics are held by the consultant in obstetrics.
The district midwife attends with the patient and consequently becomes fully conversant with all the medical aspects of the case prior to delivery.
 - (b) Infant welfare clinics are held twice weekly at Swyddfa'r Sir and fortnightly at the Neuadd Goffa, Penparcau. A few Aberystwyth residents find it more convenient to attend the fortnightly clinic held at the Church Hall, Llanbadarn.
 - (c) The domiciliary midwifery service is carried out by three district nurses who are also certified midwives.
 - (d) The Borough is covered by two Health Visitors, one of whom devotes her entire time to the Borough area, whilst the other also covers part of the surrounding Rural District.
 - (e) Home nursing is in the hands of the above three district nurses.
 - (f) Vaccination against smallpox is carried out by the person's own doctor, but immunisation against diphtheria is performed partly by the former and partly by the local health authority.
B.C.G. immunisation is carried out on school children of a selected age group and upon those who have been in intimate contact with a case of tuberculosis and who display susceptibility to the disease. Immunisation against poliomyelitis has been carried out on a large scale. This is now available for persons up to the age of forty years of age.
 - (g) The headquarters of the ambulance service are at Aberystwyth. Three ambulances and a county relief ambulance are stationed in the town.
 - (h) Arrangements for the prevention of illness consist of periodic talks and advice given by the staff of the local health authority. Care and after care are in the hands of the health visitors and the district nurses.
 - (i) Domestic help is provided by suitable persons engaged locally.
 - (j) Aberystwyth Hospital is the principal general hospital in the area of the Mid-Wales Hospital Management Committee. The infectious diseases' unit is situated a short distance from the town at Tanybwllch Hospital. The mental hospital normally serving the area is St. David's Hospital, Carmarthen.
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SECTION 47, OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No action was taken under this Act during the year, although visits were paid to certain persons thought to be in need of care and attention.

D. J. Thomas

Medical Officer of Health.

Swyddfa'r Sir,
(County Offices)
Aberystwyth.

Tel: Aberystwyth 7581-9.



REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To The Mayor, Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee,
Aldermen, and Members of the Aberystwyth Borough Council.

Gentlemen,

I submit my section of the Annual Report for your consideration.

The continued support and interest of the Council is appreciated in the many aspects of the work for which I am responsible.

On later pages an indication showing the increase in meat production at the Abattoir will be obvious. In view of the fact that meat sufficient for a population of over 70,000 people is now passing through the Abattoir the work supervising throughput, records and the inspection is considerable, and the time available for other duties is now much reduced.

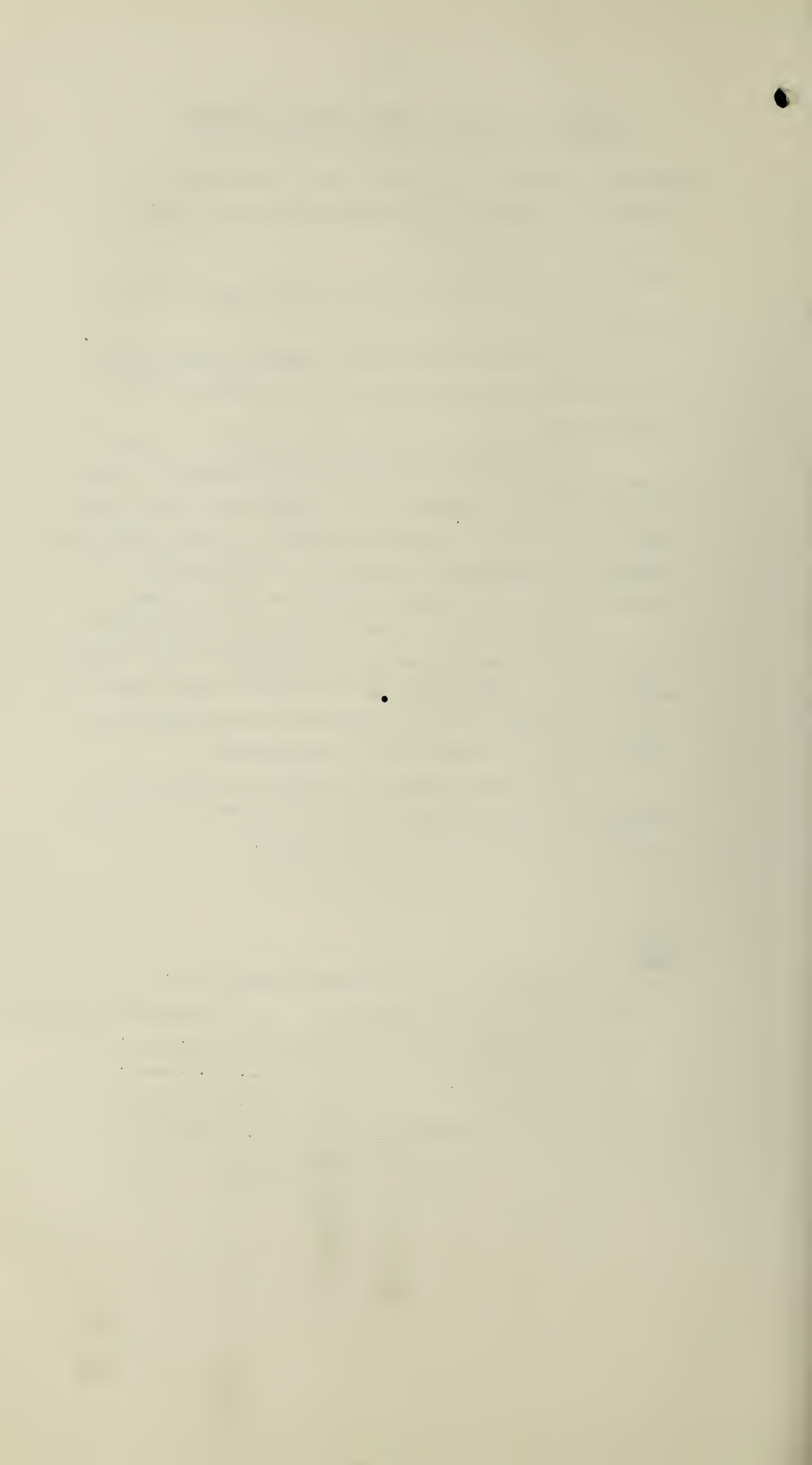
Another year has passed without any Local Authority building, but fortunately private erections have been steadily maintained. The under-occupation of some very large houses in the town is apparent and the possibility of converting some into more than one dwelling unit seems obvious.

I have been supported throughout the year by my colleagues in the Department, without whose help much of this recorded work would not have been possible.

STAFF

The staff of the Department consists of :-

Chief Public Health Inspector,	..	O.R.N.Hoskins, M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector,	..	D.M.Lewis,
Clerical Officer,	..	W.D.James,
Rodent Operator,	..	C.Y.Jones,
Abattoir Superintendent,	..	G.Ellis.



GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Enforcement

Complaints received	82
Complaints not justified	5
Matters referred to other Departments for abatement ..	98
Preliminary Notices served	37
Informal Notices complied	27
Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation.. .. .	3
Number of formal notices served requiring the execution of works :-	
(a) Under Public Health Act	21
(b) Under Housing Act	0
Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-	
(a) Under Public Health Act	14
(b) Under Sec: 9 and 15 of Housing Act	0
Number of :-	
(a) Demolition Orders made	1
(b) Closing Orders becoming effective :-	
(i) whole building	1
(ii) part building	1
Number of houses demolished, not in Clearance Areas ..	1
Number of dwellings visited re overcrowding	2
Number of dwellings overcrowded	0
Number of houses inspected (Public Health Act and Housing Act)	236
Number of houses re-inspected (Public Health Act and Housing Act)	211
Premises other than houses inspected	45
Visits for infectious disease	63
Disinfections	9
Owners or Contractors interviewed	69
Factories :-	
Non-power :- Miscellaneous	6
Power :- Bakchouses	9
Laundries	3
Miscellaneous	15
Number of Council houses inspected and re-inspected ..	163
Number of visits re applications	62

SUMMARY OF WORK EXECUTEDPremises

Dirty or verminous conditions remedied	..	..	2
Dampness remedied	..	..	4
Walls repaired	..	..	2
Outside plastering repaired	..	..	1
Inside plastering repaired	..	..	3
Ceilings repaired	..	..	3
Roofs renewed or repaired	..	..	7
Chutes, downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	..	..	9
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	..	..	4
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	1
Accumulations removed	..	..	3
Nuisances from animals or birds abated	..	..	1
Ash bins provided	..	..	3
Chimneys repaired	..	..	1
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	5
Miscellaneous repairs	..	..	2

Drainage

Drains tested, Water	..	..	11
Drains tested, Smoke	..	..	4
Drains re-laid or repaired	..	..	3
Drains cleansed	..	..	5
Inspection chambers repaired	..	..	3
Soil pipes or vent shafts fixed or repaired	..	..	1
Waste pipes provided or repaired	..	..	2
Gulleys provided	..	..	1

Water Closets

W.C.'s reconstructed or repaired	1
Pans provided	..	..	3
Miscellaneous repairs	..	..	1

Licensed Premises

Hot water supply to sinks provided	..	..	1
Decoration and improvements in sanitary convenience	..	..	9
Toilets provided	..	..	1
Urinals provided	..	..	2
Urinal flush provided	..	..	2
Yard repaired	..	..	1

Moveable Dwellings, Public Health Act, 1936.

Licenses issued authorising land to be used	1
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Other classifications

Tents, Vans, Sheds or similar structures	12
Cinemas and Amusement Places	15
Public Houses and Licensed Premises	..	..	63
Water supply and sampling visits	..	..	28
Refuse Tips	..	..	6
Accumulations	..	..	19
Sewers	..	..	18
Drains and drainage	..	..	72
Public conveniences	..	..	174
Cesspools	..	..	55
Flooding	..	..	19
Swine, other animals and birds	..	..	7
Infestations of vermin	..	..	14
Slaughterhouse visits	..	..	721
Attested Mart visits	..	..	77
Visits not classified	..	..	105

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Food Premises

Milk Regulations, Dairies, Milkshops & Purveyors visits	..	23
Ice-cream premises and vehicles (Inspection & sampling)	..	16
Restaurants and food preparing premises	..	27
Butchers	..	24
Bakehouses	..	10
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	..	13
Railway depot re food	..	3
Food vehicles	..	4
General inspections and condemned food	..	158

Food Hygiene Regulations

Premises inspected and re-inspected	..	77
Notices Served	..	21
Notices complied	..	7
Prosecutions under Section 9	..	1

Pests Act, 1949

Premises inspected	..	80
Notices served	..	1
Notices complied	..	1

Rent Act, 1957

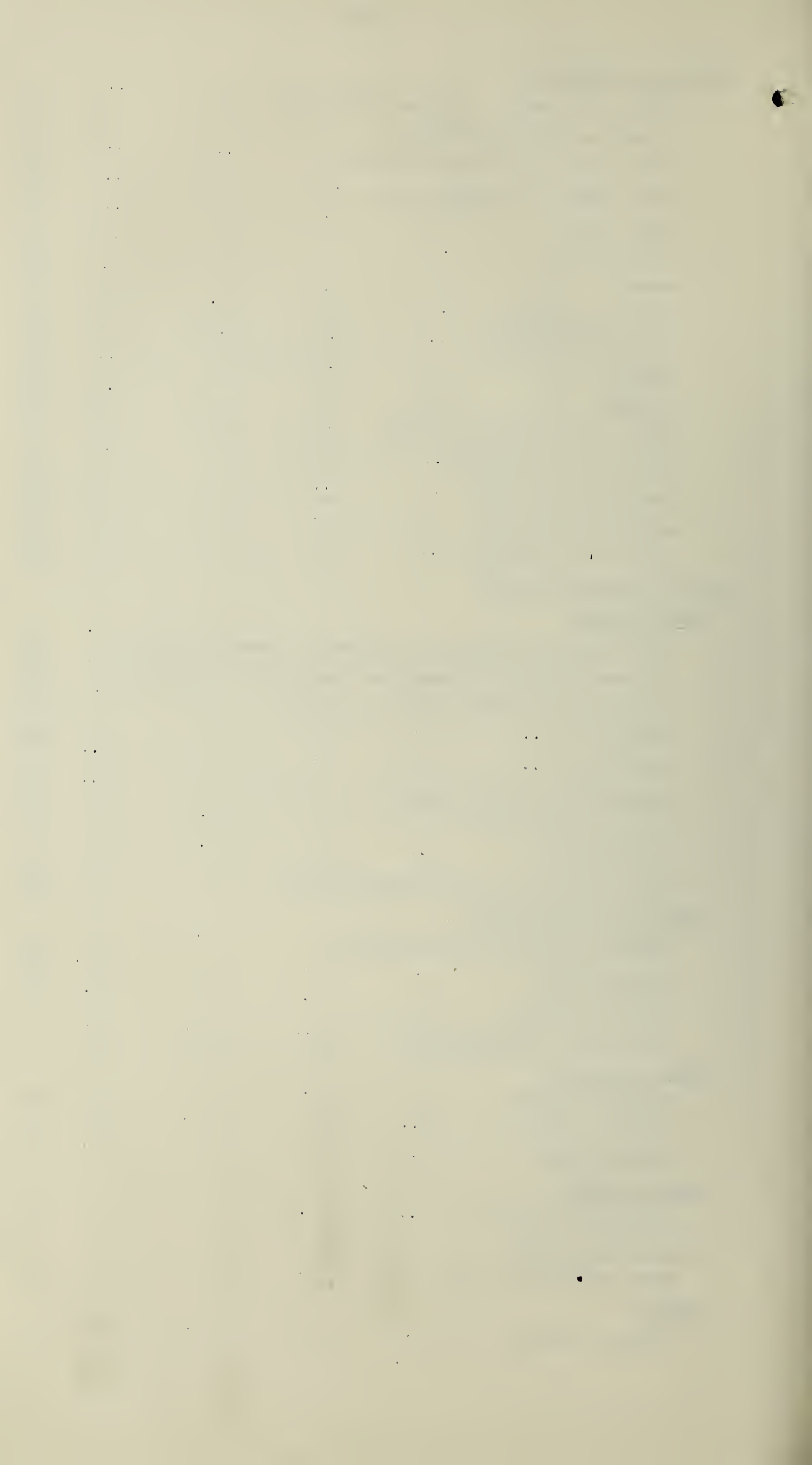
Inspections arising	..	10
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Clean Air Act, 1956

Smoke observation visits	..	1
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Schools.

Kitchens, visits	..	1
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MEAT INSPECTION (ABATTOIR)

The table below indicates the work of ante and post mortem examination carried out at the Abattoir. The increase in throughput of animals entering for slaughter has necessitated still more time on records, certificates, and other work directly or indirectly resulting.

Aberystwyth Abattoir

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number of animals killed and inspected	1,041	1,026	41,477	3,450	46,964.
<u>Percentage of Total</u>					
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	19	12	280	6	14,824 lbs.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	364	2	2,444	160	14,752 lbs.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	36.80%	1.36%	6.56%	4.81%	
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	48	-	-	-	17,484 lbs.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	13	-	-	3	1,124 lbs.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	5.86%	-	-	.08%	
<u>Total weight of meat condemned at Abattoir</u>					<u>48,184 lbs.</u>

From the above table it will be noted that 46,964 animals were slaughtered and it represents in terms of meat the requirements of a population of over 70,000 people. The largest increase being that of sheep.

For the purposes of meat inspection 530 visits were paid to the Abattoir, and 980 hours spent in actual inspection, in addition to this was the considerable administrative and records work. All meat and offal is inspected before leaving the premises and where meat in transit enters the Abattoir inspection is carried out on consignments, but there are instances where incomplete loads of meat from other districts arrive in Aberystwyth, destined for further afield and are made up by locally purchased products, with the result that it is possible for uninspected meat to arrive from another district mixed with local meat, and this is not satisfactory although at present beyond control.

In cases of difficulty, or special advice being required, specimens are submitted for examination to the Veterinary Inspection Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, at Aberystwyth, and the willing co-operation of that Department is gratefully acknowledged. All the bovine animals under the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950, from this area are slaughtered in the Abattoir,

and in this connection inspection is carried out in conjunction with the Animal Health Division of the same Ministry through their Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Mr.R.Dudlyke, whose ready assistance I am more than pleased to acknowledge.

As mentioned, T.I. reactors are slaughtered at the Abattoir, and 48. were found to be so extensively affected that total condemnation was necessary, whilst in 13 instances part of the carcass had to be condemned out of a total of one hundred and twenty-nine reactors. The detailed post-mortem inspection as to fitness for human consumption was carried out by your Inspectors.

On another page a block chart has been prepared showing the increase in the throughput of animals at the Abattoir in ten years.

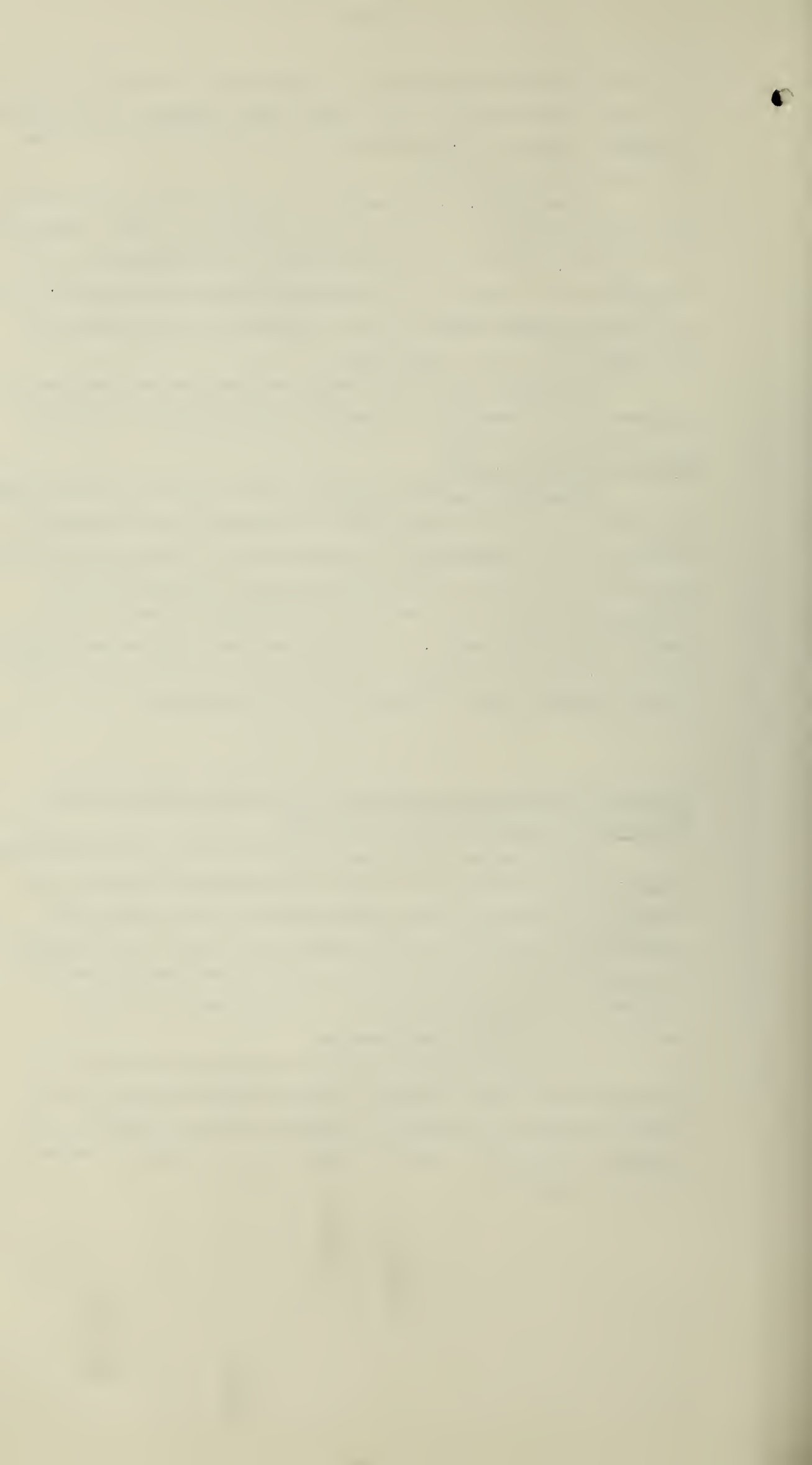
Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

Steps have been put in hand to meet as many of the requirements as possible, but it is apparent that the premises are not capable of meeting the full requirements. The provision of a stunning pen for pigs was secured and proved useful in that section. A hydraulic cattle stunning pen was installed and after initial minor trouble it has proved a most useful asset. The Council have been considering proposals for the erection of a new Abattoir on the same site which will meet modern conditions, but the matter is not yet finalised.

The Slaughterhouses Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959, and The Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959.

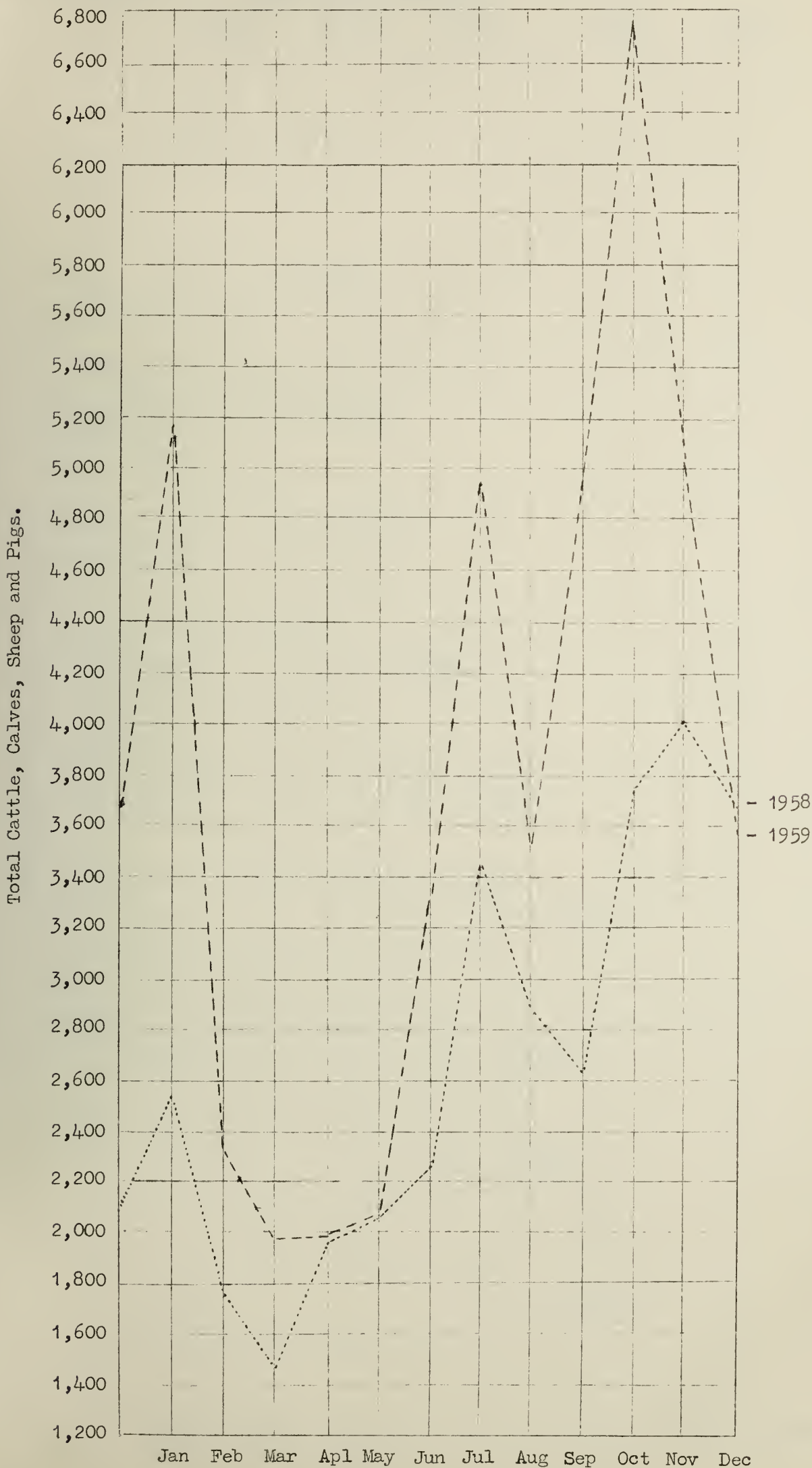
Each local authority has to submit a report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, by 2nd November 1960, upon the "existing and probable future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and of other persons; and, the slaughterhouse facilities which are , or are likely to become, available to meet those requirements."

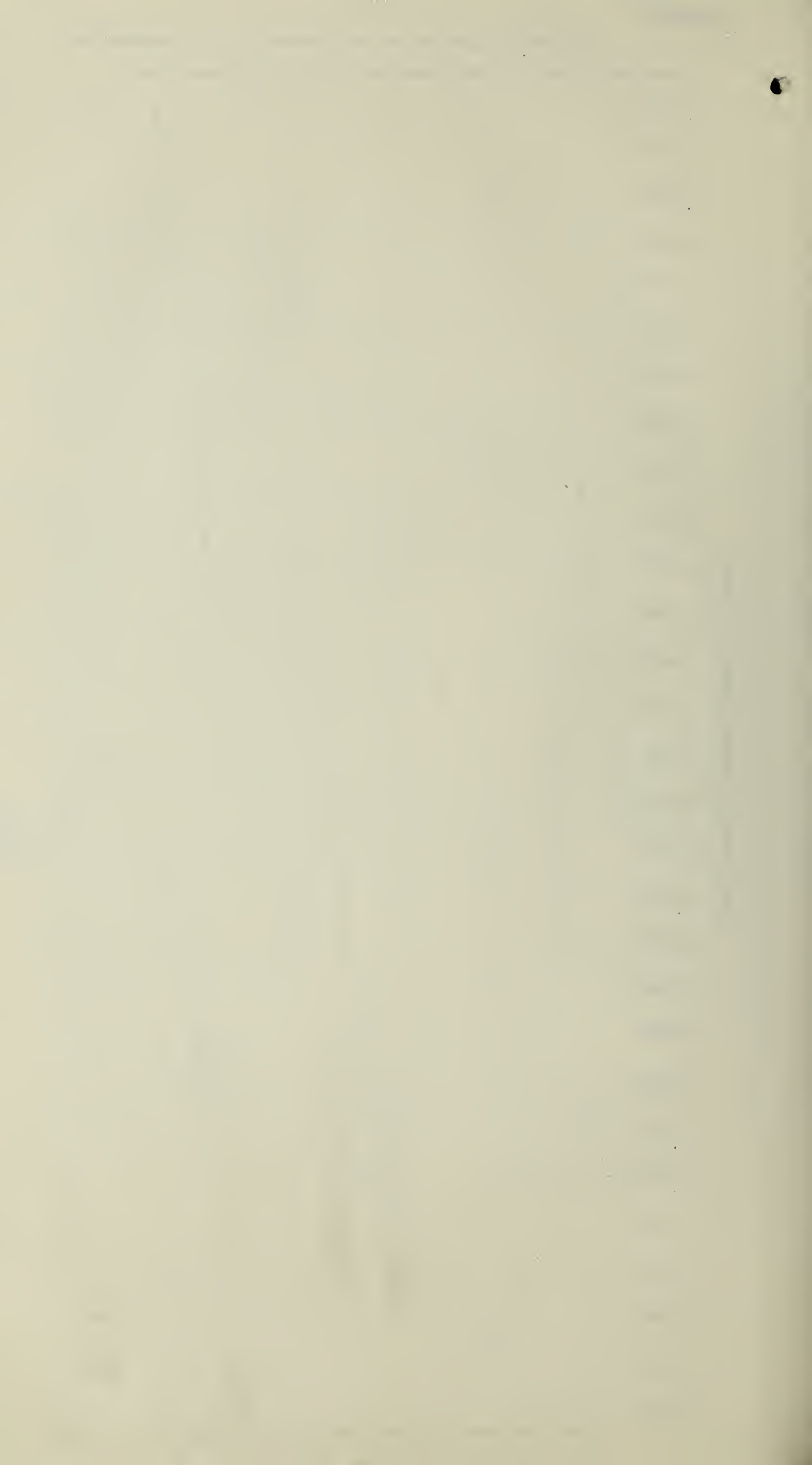
This very important matter is receiving the attention of the Department, where a scheme for reconstruction has long been in being and plans were prepared and outline costings considered some years ago. The further steps are being taken to submit the report as soon as possible.



ABATTOIR

The graph below shows the fluctuation of slaughtering through-put for the year compared with the previous year.





ABATTOIR

Total animal throughput

10,000

20,000

30,000

40,000

50,000

1 9 4 9 = 10,144.

1 9 5 0 = 13,149.

1 9 5 1 = 14,730.

1 9 5 2 = 16,123.

1 9 5 3 = 19,304.

1 9 5 4 = 26,504.

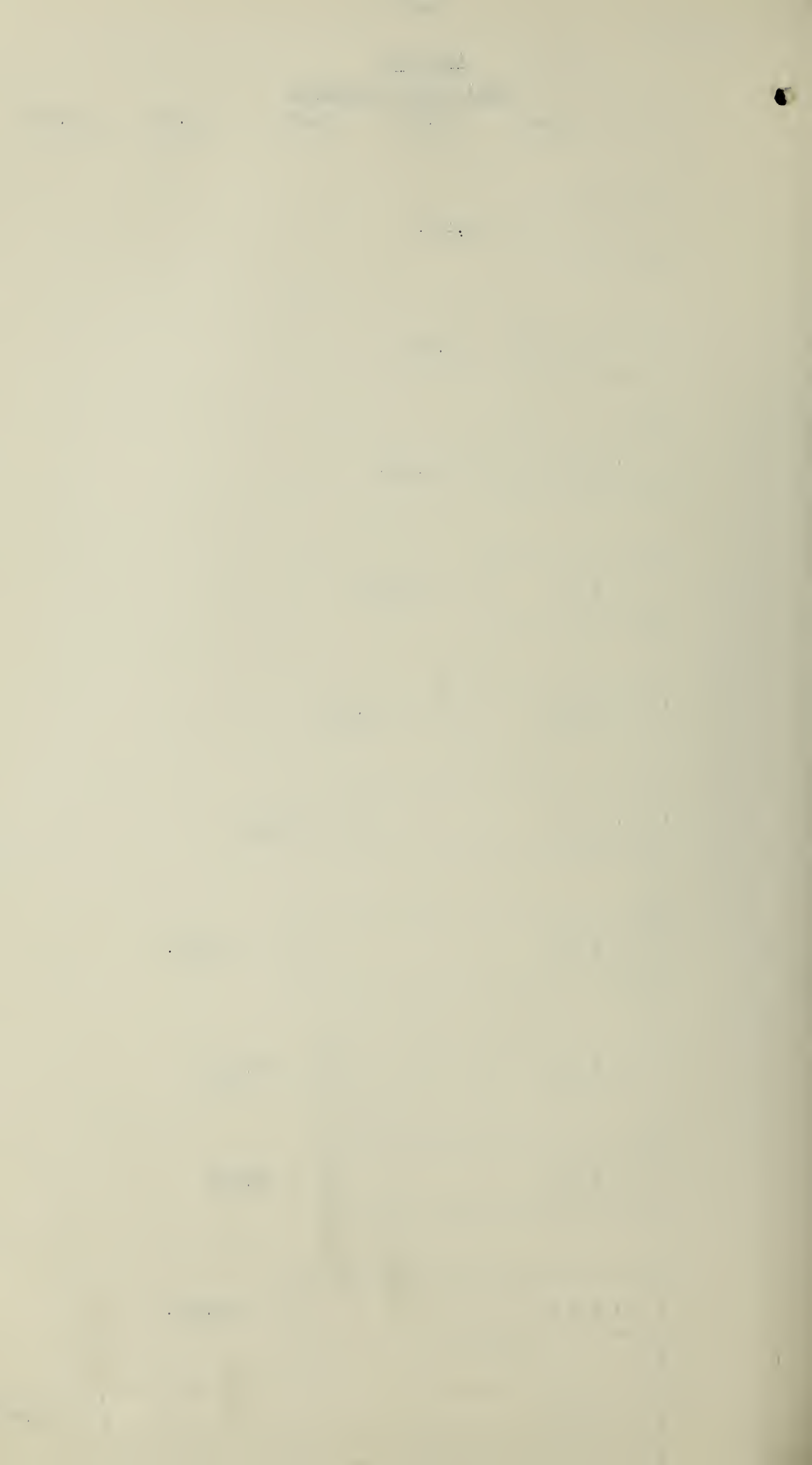
1 9 5 5 = 30,561.

1 9 5 6 = 29,043.

1 9 5 7 = 28,886.

1 9 5 8 = 32,534.

1 9 5 9 = 46,964.



FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The slow improvement mentioned in last year's report has not altered and it is very hard going to keep reminding the occupiers of food premises of their obligations.

It would help if customers would complain openly in the case of unsatisfactory conditions either in shops, cafes, or other food premises.

Some of the smaller shops continue to find difficulty in placing the necessary sinks, wash hand basins and hot water facilities, which constitute their major problems.

A lecture was given to the Dairy Club of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and the colour film was used making emphasis on food hygiene.

Registered premises.

Premises for the manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods, total eight.

Food inspection.

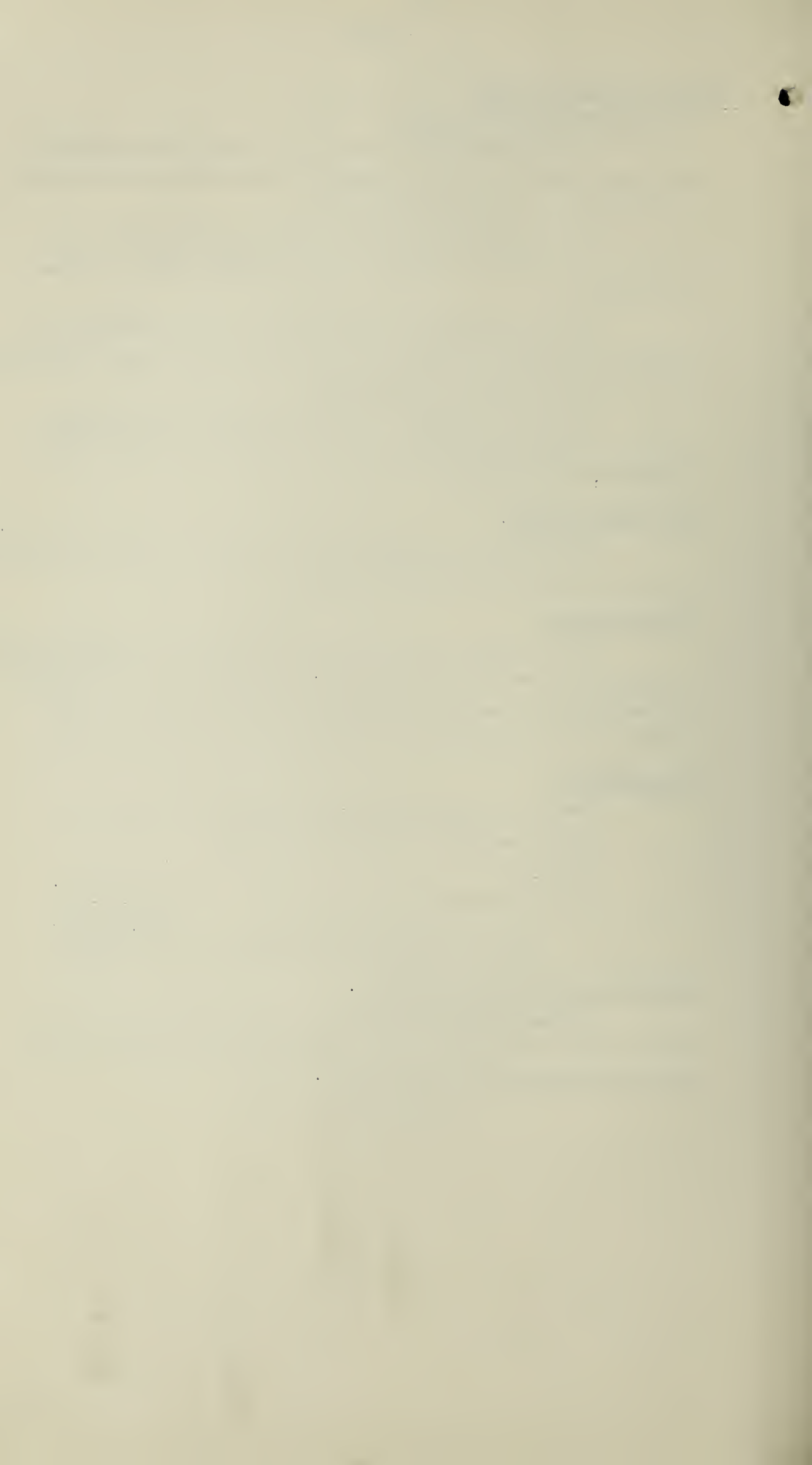
Food premises were inspected and unsound food examined both at the premises and in the Department. As previously, a considerable proportion of the condemned food was meat and this can be partly explained by the seasonal use of tinned meat in a seaside resort.

Condemnations.

Fresh and canned meat and meat products ..	2,922 lbs.
(Which included 112 large tins of ham)	
Fish, wet ..	42 lbs.
Canned and Miscellaneous condemned ..	20,722 lbs.
Total of foodstuffs condemned	<u>23,686 lbs.</u>

Disposal of condemned foodstuffs.

Condemned food is disposed by puncture and burial in the case of most canned goods, whilst dried foods and remaining canned goods are destroyed by incineration.



ICE-CREAM

All samples for the third year in succession were classified by the Public Health Laboratory as Grade 1.

The increase in pre-packed factory-made ice-cream has continued. Most of the local ice-cream is now distributed by two large manufacturers who have local depots, one of these being a particularly modern centre recently opened. There are some small manufacturers selling loose ice-cream, but the public demand for such a product seems to be decreasing.

Registered distributors now total forty-eight, an increase of five on the previous year, and it is significant that in each case they were for the sale of pre-packed articles. The opportunity is taken in each application for registration to apply the Food Hygiene Regulations before the registration takes place.

Sampling

Nine samples of ice-cream were taken, the concentration being upon local products.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Two dairy farms produce milk, these being the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

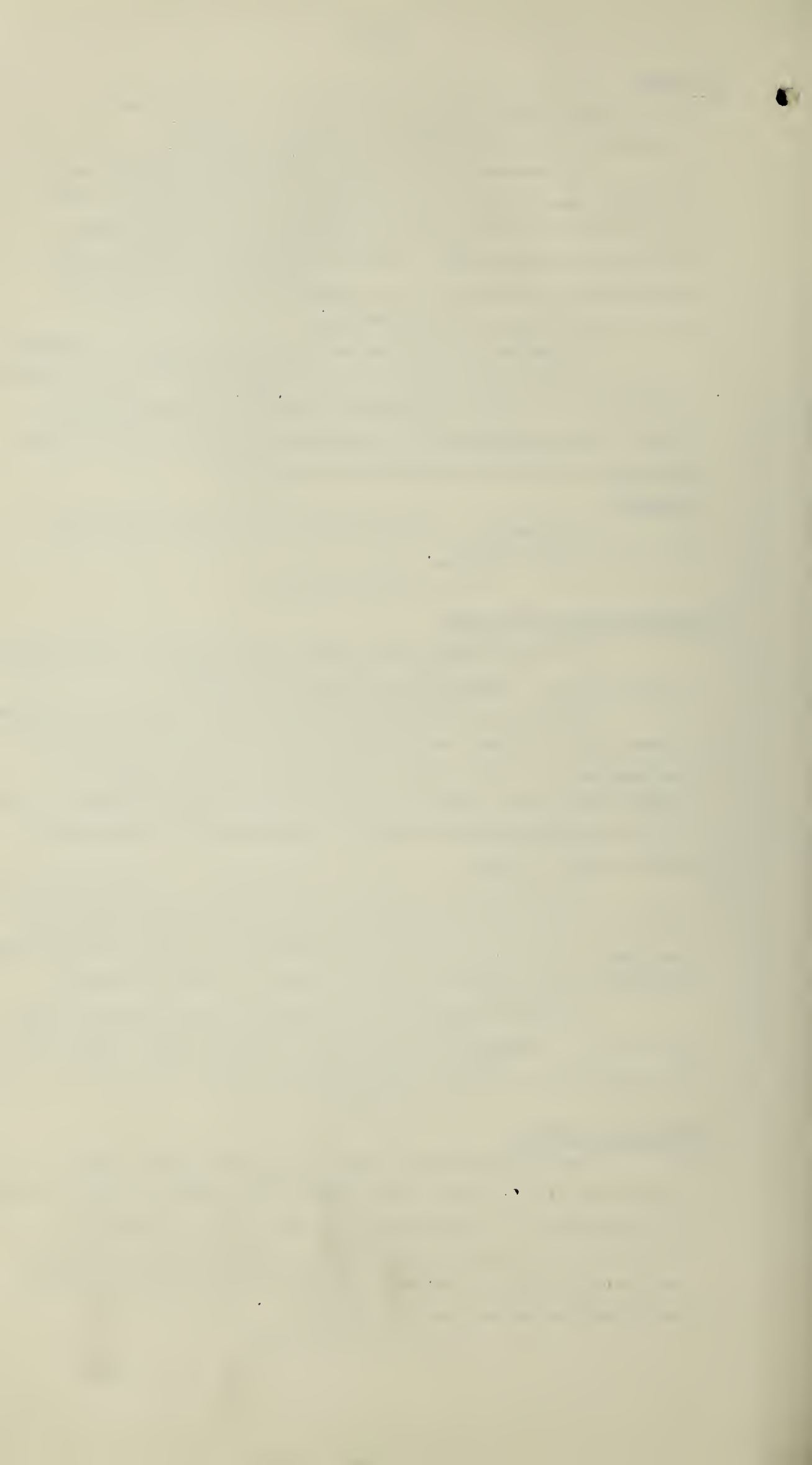
Dairies (not being dairy farms) number four, several having closed during the past twelve months mainly through the transfer of business and a certain amount of concentration. The registered distributors which include a number of shops selling bottled milk only total twenty-five. Dealers operating under Licence or Supplementary Licence number twelve.

The bulk of local milk is 'Pasteurised', a small proportion is farm bottled, and two distributors sell bottled milk brought into the area by rail. The sale of loose milk has now ended, the only bulk milk being that delivered in sealed churns to catering premises.

No milk in cartons is yet marketed in the Borough, neither are there any vending machines, but it is apparent that carton containers for milk and the automatic dispensing will shortly come upon the scene.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

The International Sanitary Regulations, (World Health Regulations No. 2,) to which Great Britain is a signatory power, require the certification of international vaccination and inoculation documents for persons living within the Borough and proceeding to overseas destinations. Forty-two certificates were authenticated in the prescribed manner for this purpose.



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 - 1948

There are sixty-four factories registered in the Borough, fifty-nine being power operated and five non-power. Responsibility for the supervision of power operated factories is vested in the Ministry of Labour and National Service, except with the provision of sanitary accommodation. In the non-power factories the Local Authority is responsible for matters concerned with cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitation.

The Factory Inspector of the Ministry notifies the existence of building operations and works of engineering construction in order that the Council may enforce the requirements of Section 7, of the Act, relating to sanitary conveniences on those sites or places of work, and in this connection three communications were received. It should be noted that the provision of sanitary accommodation for persons employed on building or engineering works, or indeed on any project is essential.

WATER

Bacteriological sampling

One hundred and twenty drinking water samples were taken from different parts of the Borough. These samples were submitted to the Area Public Health Laboratory for analysis and any necessary action was taken with repeats where indicated. The results were as follows :-

Number of samples taken	=	120
"Excellent"	=	119
"Suspicious"	=	1

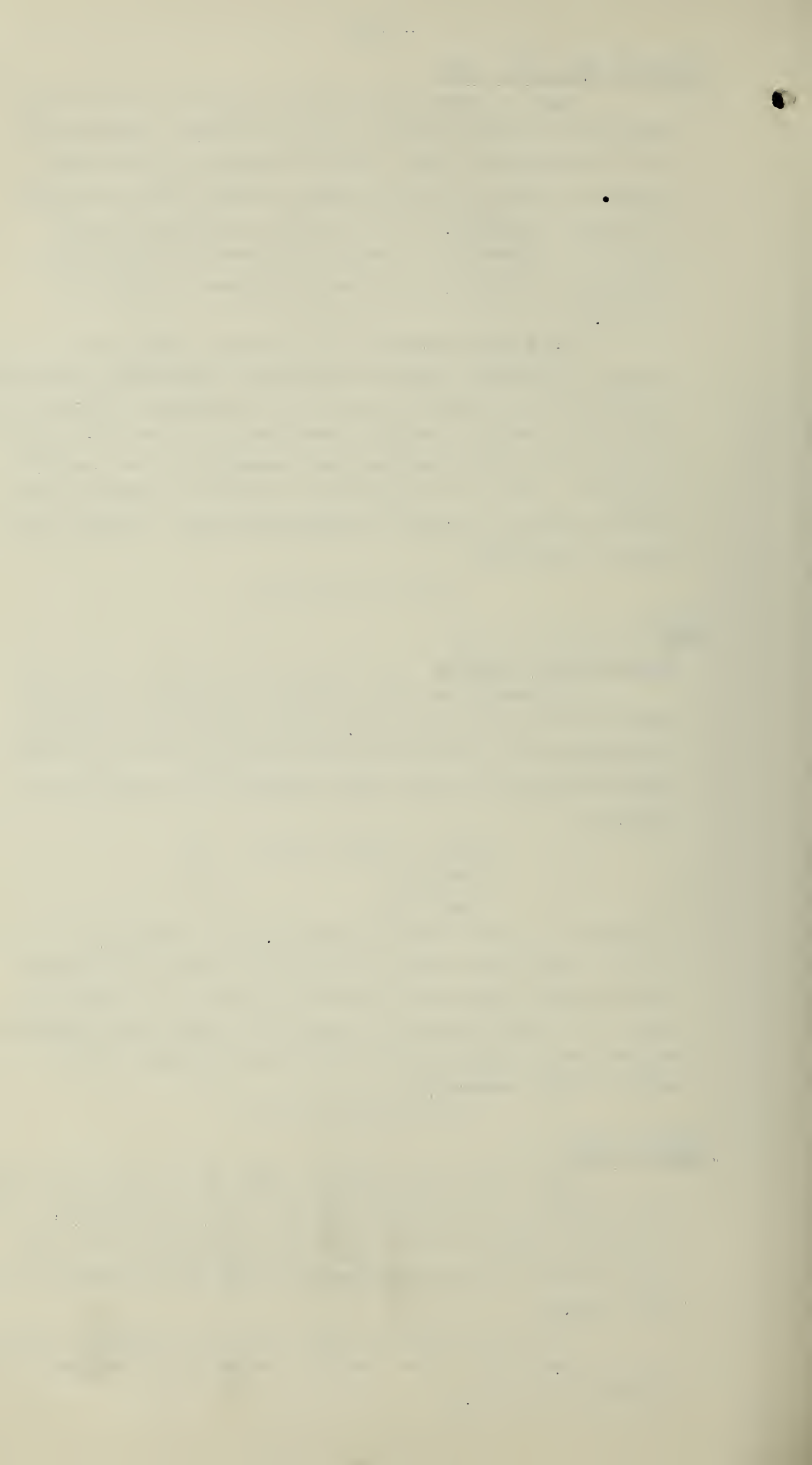
In respect of the last named re-sampling proved satisfactory.

Concern was again felt during the summer as the shortage of water became serious and necessitated appeals for economy on a large scale being exercised for most of the summer season. Supplies were very short in all but private dwellings and great care was taken to reduce consumption.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in the area, but a private bath installed in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, is used by students, married staff of the college, and pupils of the local Grammar School. The water is chlorinated, filtered and heated by oil fired boilers.

The whole building is modern and kept in immaculate condition by the College. Water is not frequently changed as the treatment is considered satisfactory.



HOUSING

No new dwellings were constructed during the year, but 18 private dwellings were erected. The housing demand shows a slight increase on the previous year and now total 406 applications, 78% of these were in respect of couples or families with one child. It was noted that 16% of the applications have two children and 6% have three or more.

There were seventy-seven new applications and accommodation was initially required for two hundred and twenty-three persons named in these applications. New lettings numbered nineteen and accommodation was provided for sixty persons. Transfers were provided for eleven families comprising thirty-three persons in order to make the best use of housing accommodation. Thus ninety-~~three~~ persons were provided with housing accommodation during the year.

LICENSED VICTUALLING AND CLUBS

The general standard is very good and considerable further improvements are in the design stage. Several reconstruction schemes have been prepared by the owners and one project for a completely new premises has been contemplated.

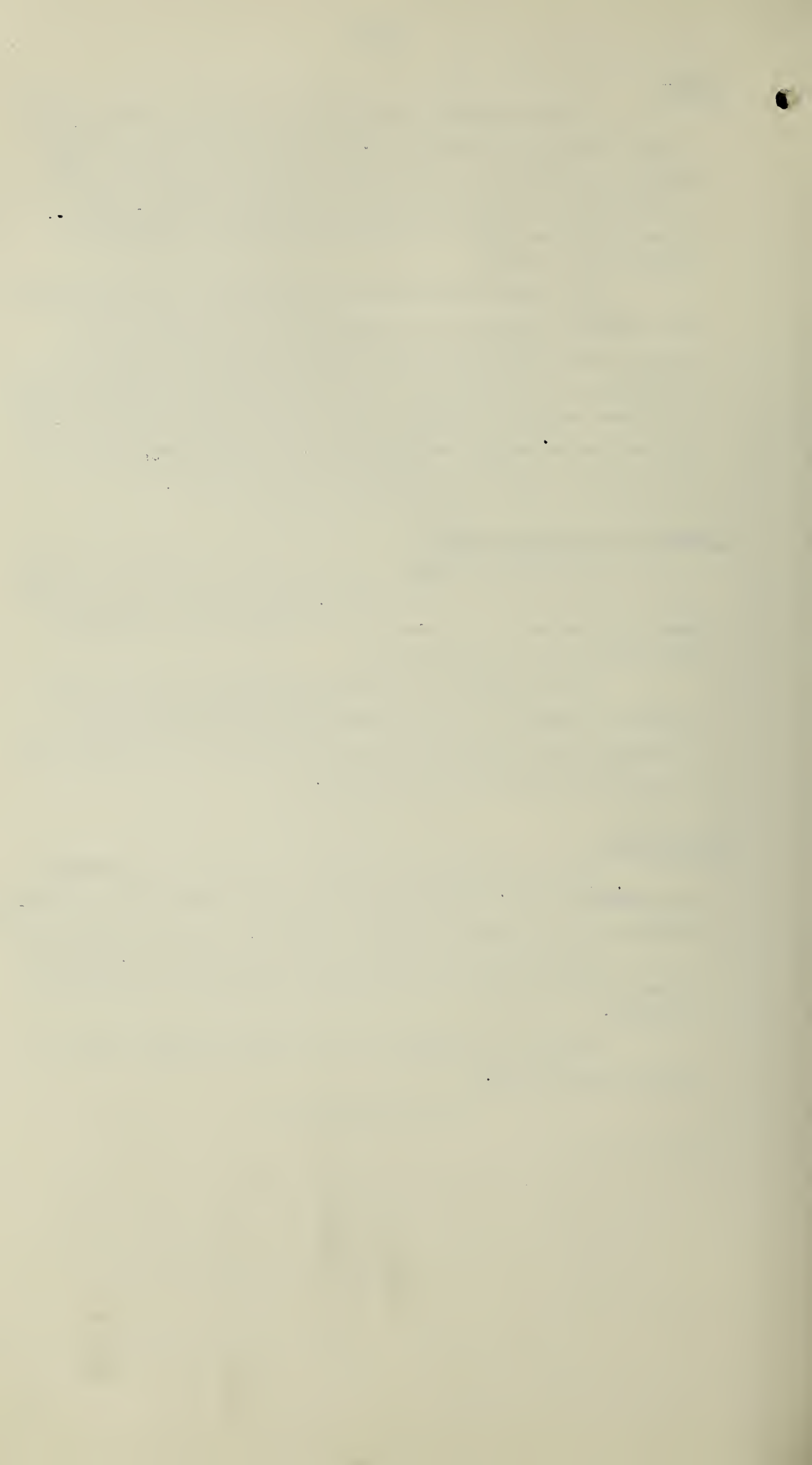
At the request of the Licensing Justices another annual report was submitted to their February Sessions following which outstanding works were expedited and in respect of one premises very considerable improvement was effected.

DISINFECTION

The steam disinfecter owned by the Council is in working order ~~ready~~ for use. The transportable container which fits our motor vehicles for the removal of infected bedding, etc., is in good condition.

Disinfection was carried out in four cases for infectious disease, and two cases of non-notifiable disease were dealt with on repayment.

Equipment is available for any normal emergency which may arise at short notice.



PESTS ACT, 1949.

Rats and Mice

1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960	Owned by Local Authority (Non-domestic)	Dwelling houses (Local Authority and Private)	Other premises (Business and Industrial)	Total
Number of premises				
Inspected as the result of :-				
(a) Notification	5	80	35	120
(b) Survey under the Act	5	618	76	719
(c) Otherwise	-	1	1	2
Total inspections & reinspections	163	542	243	948
Infested by mice	1	63	26	90
Infested by rats	8	40	14	62
Treated	9	103	40	152

The table above includes the result of seventeen block inspections which have covered a considerable part of the town area in addition to the routine complaint and infestation work.

The sewers were treated at half-yearly intervals and each manhole was inspected, pre-baited and poisoned. There does not appear to be any major sewer or surface infestation in the Borough, but there is still evidence of minor infestations, more particularly in the older parts of the town. It would appear that the constant work in this respect is responsible for the reasonably satisfactory condition.

There are three hundred and forty manholes known to exist and a record is kept in respect of each.

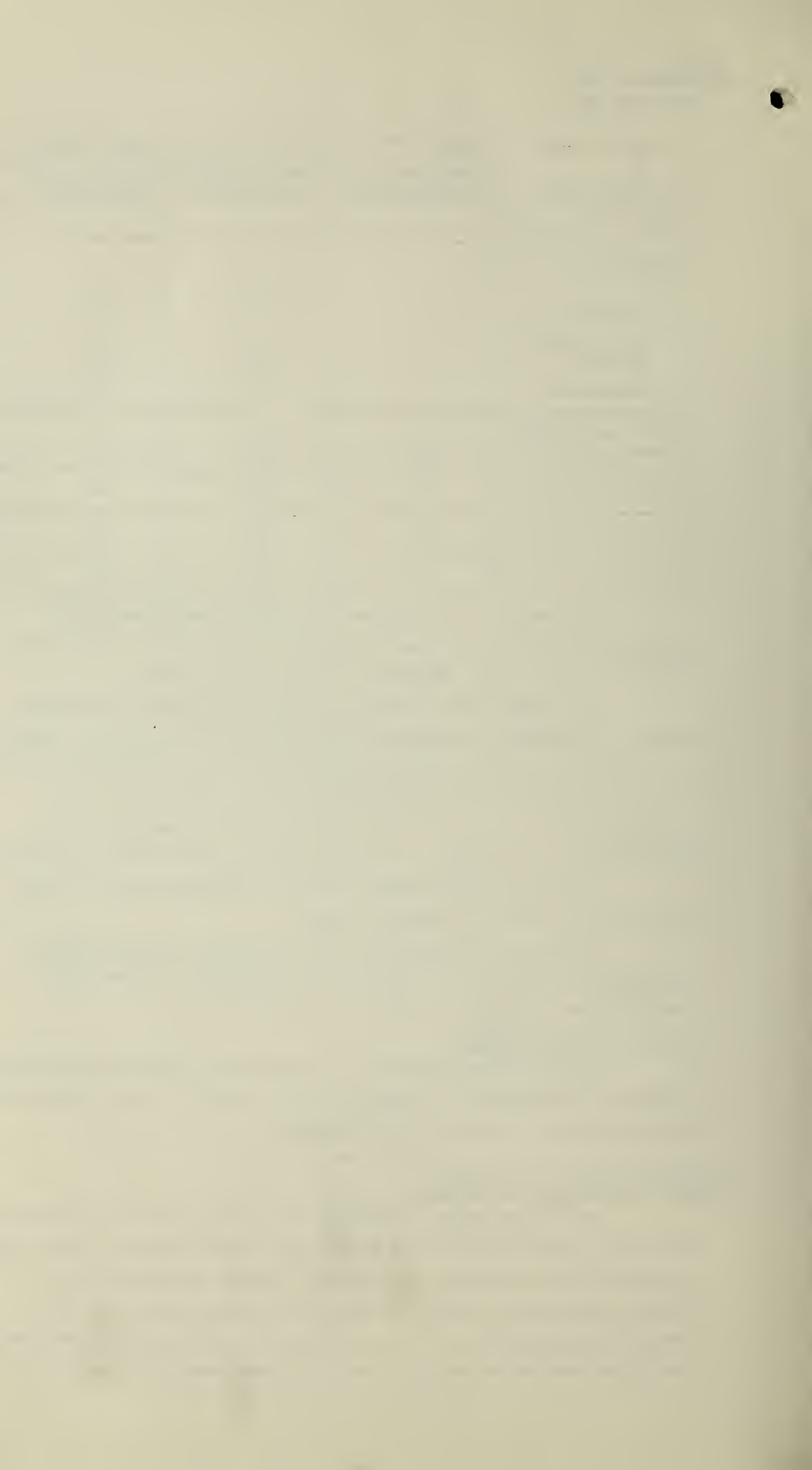
Infestation complaints were one hundred and fifty-eight, consisting of sixty-two rat and ninety infestations by mice. Each complaint was followed by action to secure abatement.

Disinfestation - Vermin.

Treatment was carried out in twenty-one business and domestic premises for infestation by fleas, beetles, lice and ants. Charges were made and advice was given where necessary.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Public Works Department, under the control of the Borough Surveyor, collect domestic and trade refuse with salvage at least once a week and more frequently as required. Tipping is carried out at Felin-y-mor and then covered to minimise nuisance. There are still numerous receptacles used for the storage of refuse awaiting collection and proper covered refuse bins should be compulsory at an early date.



CESSPOOLS

Fifty-one dwellings are not connected to the public sewers and although some have dry or chemical disposal the majority discharge into cesspools with their attendant nuisance. Arrangements are periodically made through the Department of the Borough Surveyor, to secure emptying action being taken by the Aberaeron Rural District Council whose willing co-operation has made this possible by the hire of a specialist vehicle.

Antaron Avenue and Penyranchor continue to be the two areas most affected by the lack of main sewerage. The possibility of connecting the latter to the new outfall scheme in progress in the Harbour is most urgent.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Many of the conveniences in the Borough are without a water point which would enable them to be thoroughly cleansed, including the floors. The cleaning staff work under very great difficulties, but it is certainly time that a water supply point was provided in each of these conveniences.

Water supply to urinals in the public conveniences was cut off and restricted during the water shortage which lasted throughout the summer, this was not confined exclusively to public conveniences, but the resulting difficulty is best known in that respect and a repetition of this would not be in the interests of Public Health.

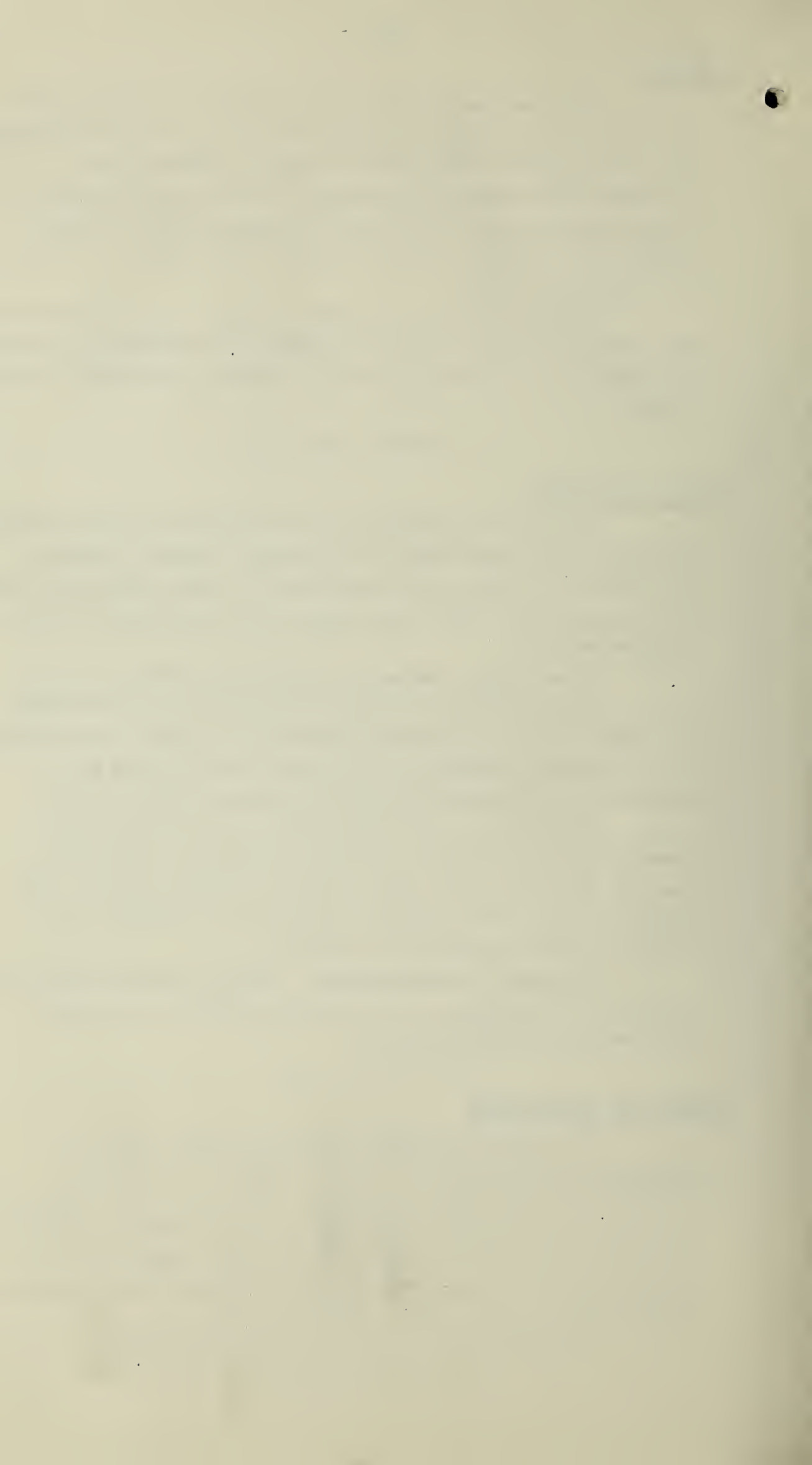
Aberystwyth, is a terminus town for many road and rail travellers and the provision of washing facilities, including hot and cold water with soap, towels, and shoe cleaning equipment, plus slipper or shower baths, should be regarded as an essential in at least one staffed convenience for each sex.

Penparcau, continues without public conveniences and the provision of these should be given urgent attention as the present arrangements are not satisfactory.

CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES

One recognised holiday camp is established within the Borough, and provided with the necessary sanitary accommodation consisting of flush toilets, ablutions, showers and refuse collection facilities. The extension of the Camp is now in an advanced planning stage and the provision of chalets will alter the character of the site in the next few years. The management co-operates very willingly in the various problems which inevitably arise.

No private sites have been authorised elsewhere.



HEALTH CONFERENCE, ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Margate, 15th to 18th September, 1959.

The Chief Public Health inspector attended as your representative, and after an Official Welcome by the Mayor of Margate, and an address by the Minister of Health, Rt.Hon.Derek Walker-Smith, Q.C., M.P., the undermentioned papers were used as a basis for discussion.

"Some Aspects of Slum Prevention" by Major D.J.E.Lamb, M.C., T.D.

"The Administrative Aspects of Food Inspection" by G.A.Knowles, Esq., F.R.S.E., Chief Food Inspector, City of Sheffield.

"Public Cleansing and Public Health" by W.Parker Esq., Chief Public Health Inspector, Dudley County Borough Council.

"Caravan Homes 1959" by A.C.Franklin Gisborne Esq., M.R.S.H., Senior Public Health Inspector, Bushey Urban District Council.

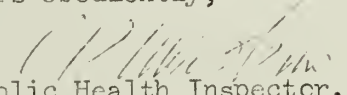
"Recent advances in the Epidemiology of Salmonellosis in Man and Animals" by Dr.J.H.McCoy, M.B., D.P.H., Director, Public Health Laboratory, Hull.

"The Clean Air Act, 1956 - An attempt at reviewing progress" by E.J.Winfield Esq., Senior Public Health Inspector, Borough of Castleford.

This concludes my report.

I am Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,


Chief Public Health Inspector.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Aberystwyth.

Tel: Aberystwyth 479.

